

Winter 1972

# La Salle Magazine Winter 1972

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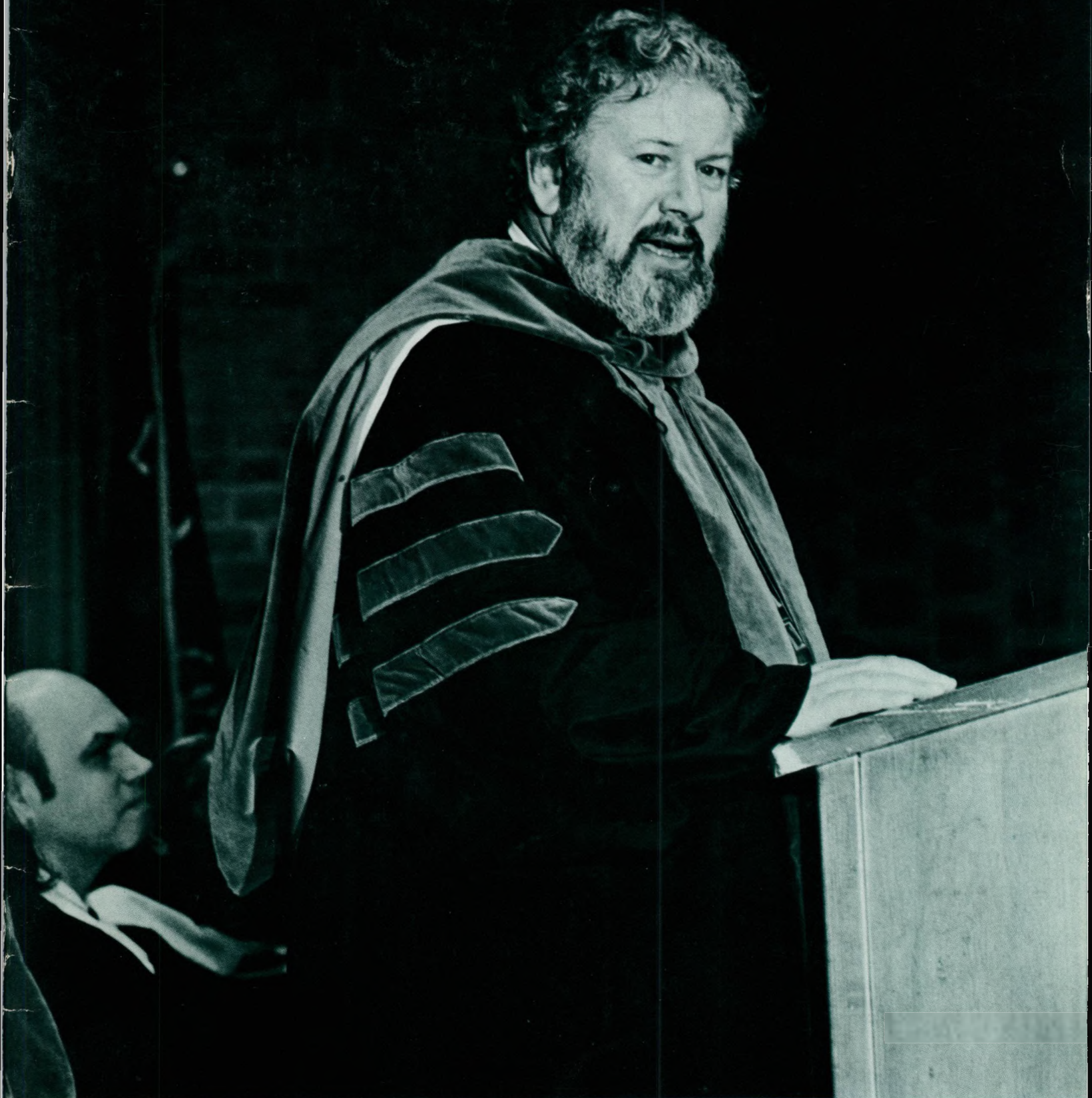
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WINTER 1972

# La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



**PETER USTINOV-La Salle's Newest Alumnus**



# La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Volume 16

Winter 1972

Number 1

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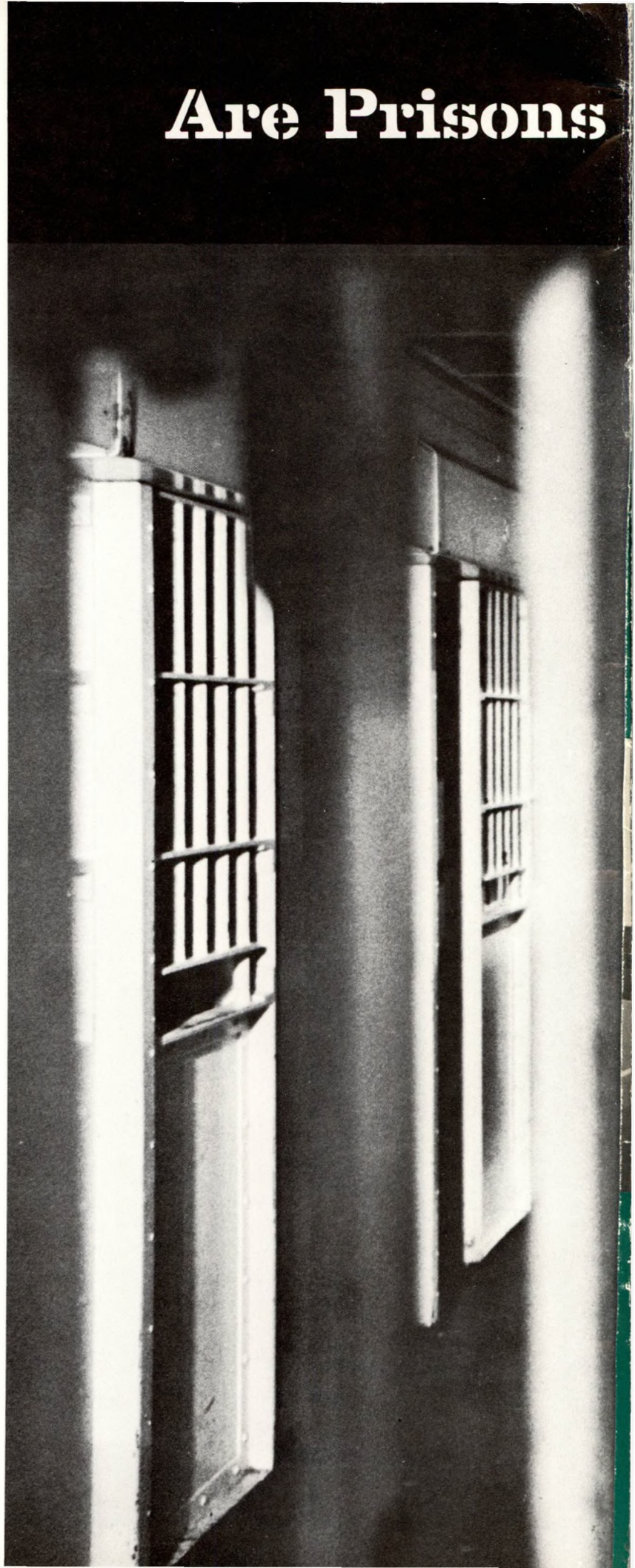
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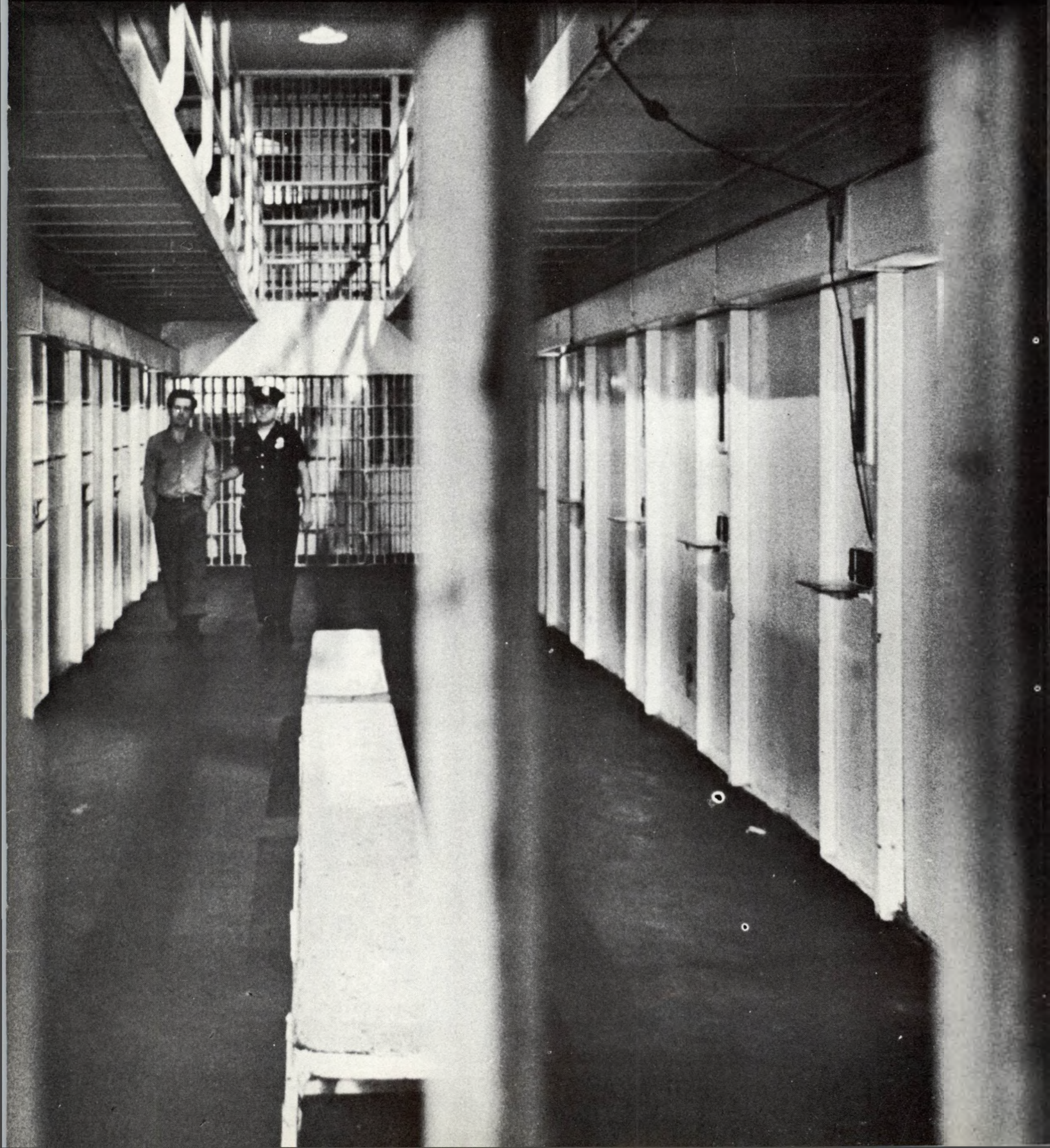
# Are Prisons





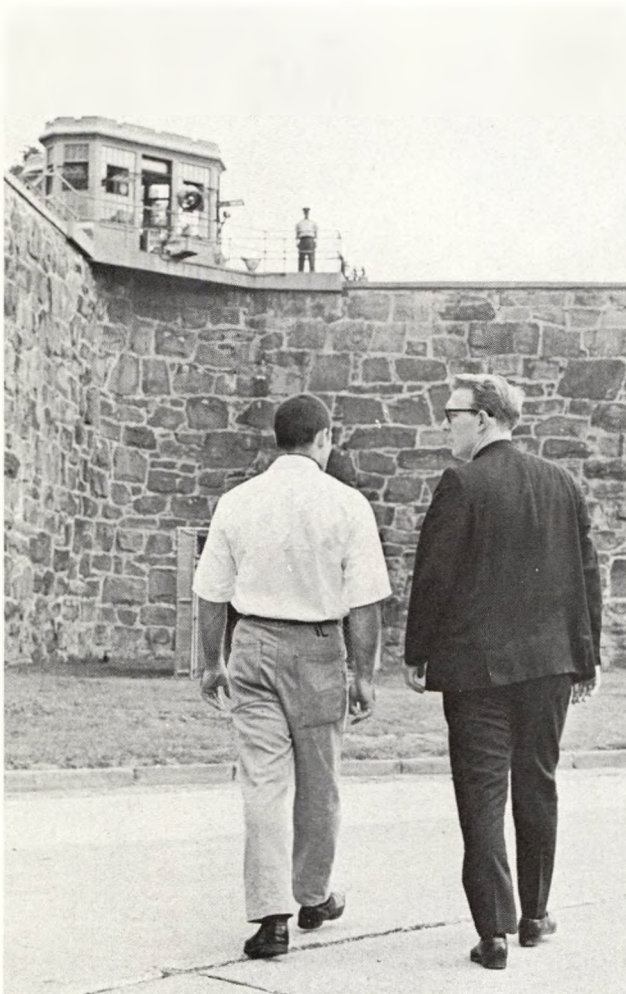
# Really Doing the Job?

by Finn Hornum





## *"Imprisonment has become an increasingly holding operation with few attempts,*



A chaplain offers some solace at Philadelphia's Holmesburg Prison.

In recent months, Americans have once again been shocked with the news of riots in correctional institutions across the nation. The news media have highlighted even minor disturbances in the aftermath of Attica and many professionals in the correctional field seem to feel that we may expect an epidemic of revolts in our prisons. It is therefore an opportune time to question the role of prisons in American society today and during the coming decades.

A fundamental problem facing reform in our correctional system is the confusion among many segments of society with respect to the purposes of imprisonment. Thorsten Sellin, an internationally famous criminologist, suggested several years ago that four conflicting elements are merged in the philosophy of punishment and correction: *retaliation, exploitation, humanitarianism, and treatment.*

Throughout the history of penal sanctions any one of these elements may have been predominant but the other three elements have coexisted and interacted with the predominant principle preventing a concerted commitment to a common goal.

Contemporary corrections still suffer from this mixture of goals. Recent public opinion polls show that a majority of Americans define the purpose of imprisonment as "rehabilitation" and professionals in corrections generally pay lipservice to the same aim. However, even a brief glance at contemporary practice makes it apparent that there is no such commitment to a single goal.

If the rehabilitation of the offender were the sole aim of the correctional system it would logically seem to follow that an offender should be released from prison when, and *only* when, he had in fact been successfully rehabilitated. Assuming for the moment that rehabilitation refers to the absence of further criminality, although there is no such consensus on the meaning of the term, it is obvious that we fail to follow this logic in practice. Offenders are sentenced to definite terms of imprisonment based on the nature of their criminal act rather than on those characteristics of the offender which enhance or diminish his chances for rehabilitation. The retaliatory element—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth—is a substantial and influential motivating feature of our criminal justice system.

The exploitative element, although of lesser importance today than in previous times, is also noticeable in correctional practice. Most prisons featuring work programs for their inmates utilize the available manpower in production-oriented prison industries which manufacture goods subsequently used by state or federal agencies, e.g., uniforms, printed forms, office furniture, and the ubiquitous auto license plates. While these are rarely profit-making operations when one considers the cost of institutionalization, the average inmate salaries of twenty-five cents *per day* are hardly competitive with union wages in the free market. More importantly, the emphasis on production rather than vocational training of offenders represents a serious obstacle to effective treatment.

It is a particularly sad commentary on recent prison history that humanitarian motives have been a barrier to the implementation of treatment measures. Nearly all important advances in correctional institutions since imprisonment became

## *expensive, if less oppressive, if any, to rehabilitate the offender."*

the predominant penal sanction in the nineteenth century have resulted from the activism of humanitarian reform movements. However, these advances have primarily consisted in the improvement of the living conditions in our prisons. There is no doubt that the elimination or reduction of brutality, better food and more comfortable, and clean, living quarters were and are necessary, but the very implementation of these measures has too often persuaded prison administrators that they are rehabilitating offenders. It is no surprise that the prevailing public view of prison reformers includes such epithets as "do-gooders" and "molly-coddlers of criminals." Imprisonment has become an increasingly expensive, if less oppressive, holding operation with few attempts, if any, to rehabilitate the offender.

The intrusion of retaliatory, exploitative, and humanitarian elements into the predominant treatment emphasis of contemporary corrections has prevented a concerted national effort to reform our prisons. Lately, however, some encouraging developments have occurred to change this somber outlook. In the sixties the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice devoted much deliberation to the correctional system and mapped out a national strategy which already has led to important legislation and funding of local and state correctional efforts.

One of the most significant recommendations made by the Commission is its emphasis on *reintegration* of the offender into the community as the proper focus of the correctional system. The use of the term "reintegration" rather than "rehabilitation" is relevant in this context because it questions the traditional treatment model employed by correctional personnel. In the past *rehabilitation* has been interpreted as a re-learning or resocialization process. Such a focus implies that the offender is an individual who, either because of an inadequate or disturbed personality and/or a defective social and cultural environment, has not learned prosocial behavior. Treatment for all offenders will then consist of therapies aimed at "curing" or "correcting" their pathology. *Reintegration*, on the other hand, places the emphasis on restoring the individual to full participation in society and makes no assumptions about the causes of his act.

Can our prisons accomplish *reintegration* as they are presently constituted? A brief summary of conditions in most contemporary correctional institutions leads us to a resounding negative response to that question.

On an average day approximately 500,000 adult offenders, mostly males, are incarcerated in about 400 correctional facilities across the country and, in the course of a year, these institutions handle about 2½ million admissions. The facilities range from some of the oldest (61 prisons, for example, opened prior to 1900 and are still in use) and largest prisons (21 prisons have a population of over 2000 inmates) in the world to trailer-type forestry camps and neighborhood halfway houses of thirty to forty residents. Many resemble forbidding fortresses with huge walls and guard towers. Others look like sprawling modern motels until one notes the electrified fences and the German Shepherds patrolling the perimeter.

In spite of the variation in physical plant most of the institutions share a dominant concern with secure custody. They

are "total institutions," as the sociologist Erving Goffman has stated, isolated and closed societies primarily concerned with the mass management of men. The newly admitted inmate is routinely and systematically processed through a series of degradation ceremonies, activities aimed at teaching him to toe the line and submit to the discipline of the institutional authorities.

Institutional authority does not just encompass the formal administrative structures of the institution but also the informal prison culture dominated by a hierarchy of inmates. In fact, the informal rules of the prison community support the administration's concern with security and order through the dictum "Do Your Own Time", at the same time that it inculcates resistance to change through conformity to a criminal value system. It is indeed fortunate that this process of prisonization, as criminologists call it, is not successful in reaching all inmates or our institutions would truly be "schools of crime". The authoritarian custodial regime accompanied by its pressures to become institutionalized is antithetical to any attempt to prepare the inmate for eventual reintegration.

Pitted against the negative influences of the total institution is a treatment staff of social workers, psychologists, physicians, teachers and chaplains. In the vast majority of institutions this is a small, isolated and uninfluential group who frequently share the repressive perspectives of the custodial staff. Where this professional staff is actively engaged in trying to implement change, they find it almost impossible to introduce programs over the opposition of custody even when backed by a progressive prison administration.

Furthermore, the treatment contingent is often limited in professional skills and in their ability to substitute imaginative and innovative programs for traditional treatment approaches, such as psychoanalytic casework, which have been found to be of limited effectiveness with the inmate population. In official reports institutions all too often pride themselves in having group therapy for some inmates, but the documents do not reveal how inadequate these group sessions really are.

Other institutions point to educational and vocational programs as proof of their treatment orientation. Many prisons offer basic education and high school programs to the inmates. Unfortunately these programs are usually poorly attended due to prior negative experiences of inmates with academic training. The products of inferior inner-city school systems view school as merely another kind of jail and the institutional teachers are rarely equipped to cope with such complete lack of motivation.

The prison work program also fails to prepare the inmate for *reintegration*. The production-oriented prison industries, previously mentioned, have little interest in the kind of work a man did before he came to jail or what aspirations he may have for the future unless, that is, he happens to be skilled in a maintenance field badly needed by the institution. At one institution, for example, it was common practice to assign men who had spent their whole lives in the ghettos of a large city to the pig farm! Real vocational training which requires workshops for practical experiences as well as theoretical preparation is too expensive for most correctional systems and does not, of course, pay off for the institution.

(Continued)



# Five measures are needed to correct the dismal

The failure of our correctional institutions to prepare the offender for successful *reintegration* is especially apparent in recidivism statistics. The data usually quoted in this connection are based upon the percentage of presently incarcerated offenders who have previous records of institutionalization. According to such figures 60% to 70% of offenders are repeaters. When one considers that such estimates do not include those offenders who have been successfully reintegrated without a return to crime it is clear that these are misleading indicators. However, more meaningful data based upon longitudinal studies done by criminologists still show failure rates of 25% to 40% depending upon the quality of the correctional system.

Perhaps the answer to the failure of our correctional system lies in the complete abolition of our prisons? Few experts in the correctional field see such drastic action as being either desirable or feasible. However, considerable consensus exists on some of the measures needed to correct the dismal failures of the prison system.

*First*, to accomplish reintegration of the offender we make increasing use of community-based alternatives to imprisonment. One such alternative is the diverting of petty offenders and such other groups of offenders as vagrants, non-support and domestic relations cases, drunks and drug addicts to non-correctional facilities which are better equipped to deal with these social and personal problems than the custodial prison.

We are barely beginning to recognize such an alternative in the case of alcoholics and narcotics users and it is imperative that the use of community mental health centers and other community organizations be extended to the other areas mentioned above. In other words, facilities equipped to deal with these problems must be established so that these offender types will be automatically referred before they reach the sentencing stage of the criminal justice system.

Another alternative to incarceration already used extensively in some jurisdictions is probation. Unfortunately, current probationary practice suffers from the almost insurmountable problems of vast caseloads, poorly trained personnel and no programs. Increasing use of probation must be accompanied by improvements in the supervisory and treatment services offered by probation departments in most localities.

*Second*, the large-scale maximum security facility so common in all states must be broken up into smaller units of different security levels and with diverse functions. It is widely recognized that a large proportion of men presently serving time in maximum security institutions, by far the costliest correctional facility to construct and maintain, does not require such elaborate security measures. Smaller, regionally based correctional centers for those offenders needing close custody as well as those requiring intensive treatment in an isolated setting would meet our real needs at much less expense. If such institutions were designed to house different types of offenders amenable to different methods of intervention, then some of the voluminous amount of diagnostic information presently being accumulated on offenders could be put to use instead of gathering dust in classification files.

*Third*, systematic program development in consultation with experts from various academic disciplines and with mandatory evaluation of experimental programs must be initiated within existing institutions. Current treatment programs, where they exist, tend to be based on an outmoded mental illness model of criminality. Although some offenders, of course, are mentally ill, studies have demonstrated that psychoses and neuroses are not prevalent with the vast majority of offenders.

It is rather the class and race inequities of our society, including the nature of the criminal justice system, which are responsible for the criminalization process. Until we are able to eliminate or reduce these social and cultural problems, treatment should be aimed at enhancing the offender's opportunity to cope with these socially inflicted handicaps in a non-criminal manner. To achieve a sense of identity and greater confidence in interpersonal relationships under the protective umbrella of a therapy group are major accomplishments but of limited value if the offender cannot duplicate these experiences in his home, job, or neighborhood.

New treatment programs must make it possible for inmates to test their experiences against the realities of the social system. Work release, furloughs, conjugal visitation, and half-way house programs are promising attempts toward maintaining the offender's ties with the community but these innovations are usually limited to small selected groups of inmates, who are good risks anyway. Such programs and other community-oriented innovations must be greatly expanded so that a treatment prescription for *every* inmate includes the opportunity for reality-testing in the community.

*Fourth*, it is essential that correctional personnel be increased in quantity and improved in quality. Both in-service and pre-service training of correctional staff are prime elements in penal reform. At present the institutional staff includes few custodial officers with more than a high school education and the professional staff are primarily recent college graduates.

Under the recently enacted Law Enforcement Education Program administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, in which La Salle participates, loans and grants have finally been made available to students interested in a career in the correctional field and to correctional personnel interested in obtaining further educational preparation. However, unless the academic training is supplemented by in-service training in the institution itself or by a training program sponsored and made mandatory by the central correctional agency, there is little hope that the institution will be able to retain the better qualified personnel.

The entire correctional system must make a commitment to training on both levels and provide the funds necessary for continuous educational improvement. Furthermore, the correctional enterprise must be prepared to utilize the graduates of such training programs as change agents, permitting their ideas to have a hearing and allowing the initiation of new programs under their leadership. It is probably utopian to expect that corrections will ever be able to attract fully qualified professionals in sufficiently large numbers to meet the needs. It is therefore so essential that they provide training opportunities for para-professionals, including inmates or ex-inmates, to perform these functions.

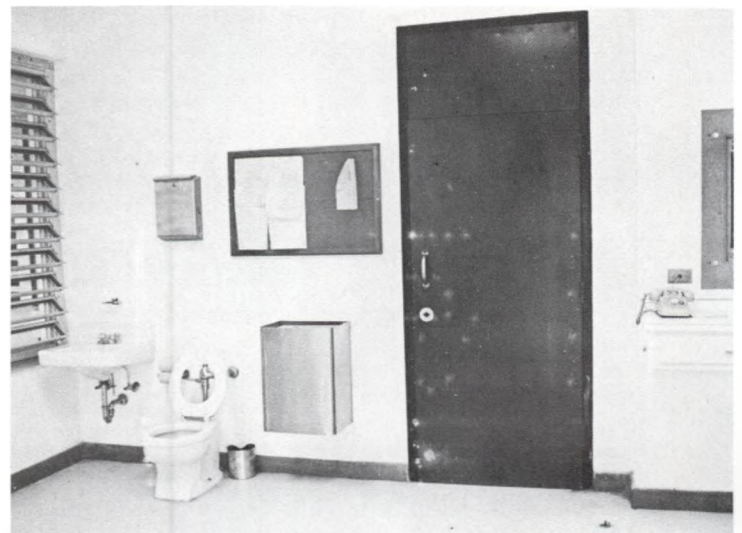
# failures of our prisons



*Fifth*, and finally, it is difficult to visualize any of the changes recommended above without widespread public support. At present the public is satisfied with corrections as long as no crisis develops. Since prisoners are out of sight, they are also out of mind. When they are released, however, and return to their communities they are received with hostility and with insuperable barriers to reintegration. Although correctional administrators have shied away from public relations efforts and are therefore partly responsible for their poor public image, it is equally true that the public merely pays lipservice to rehabilitation. "The offender must receive support from the community," they say, "but do not locate a work-release inmate or a half-way house in our community!"

It is essential that individual citizens and service organizations as well as business and unions commit themselves to the principle of reintegrating the offender and provide the resources to accomplish this task. The alternative is the national nightmare of cities and suburbs as armed camps with tanks patrolling the streets and closed circuit television in every home.

Nearly all important advances in correctional institutions have consisted in the improvement of deplorable living conditions (above). Here is a modern prison (below).



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*Finn Hornum is assistant professor of sociology at La Salle. He coordinates the criminal justice concentration for the department and teaches criminology, penology and advanced seminars in criminal justice. He has worked both as a trainer and researcher within several correctional institutions and is presently a consultant to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction, the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole and the Youth Reception and Correction Center at Yardville, N. J.*



# THE FALL CONVOCATION

## *A Beautiful Day for Patrons of the Arts*

Academy Award-winning actor Peter Ustinov, Opera star Patrice Munsel, and Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist Paul Horgan received honorary degrees at the college's annual fall honors convocation, Oct. 24, in the College Union Theatre.

Brother Daniel W. Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., La Salle's president, presided at the convocation which is the traditional occasion for the presentation of honor students for recognition. A total of 317 distinguished day and evening division students were honored.

Although the weather outside was miserable—a chilly rain caused cancellation of outdoor dedication ceremonies for Olney Hall, it was clearly a warm, memorable occasion inside the College Union for patrons of the arts. And if their brief responses were any indication, it was a day to remember for La Salle's newest (honorary) graduates.

"I would say that it is my great satisfaction to be associated now with the wonderful tradition of your order," said Horgan, "(an order) which has meant near and far and for so many years so much to the cause of education explicitly in the Roman Catholic context. For it is that context which through all its centuries has sustained so great a part of the living flow of the mainstream of our Western culture. In troubled times, may it continue to bear onward."

Miss Munsel, who described the degree as "doubly delightful for me because I'm a high school dropout," called on young people to help stem the increasing tide of Americans going abroad to study.

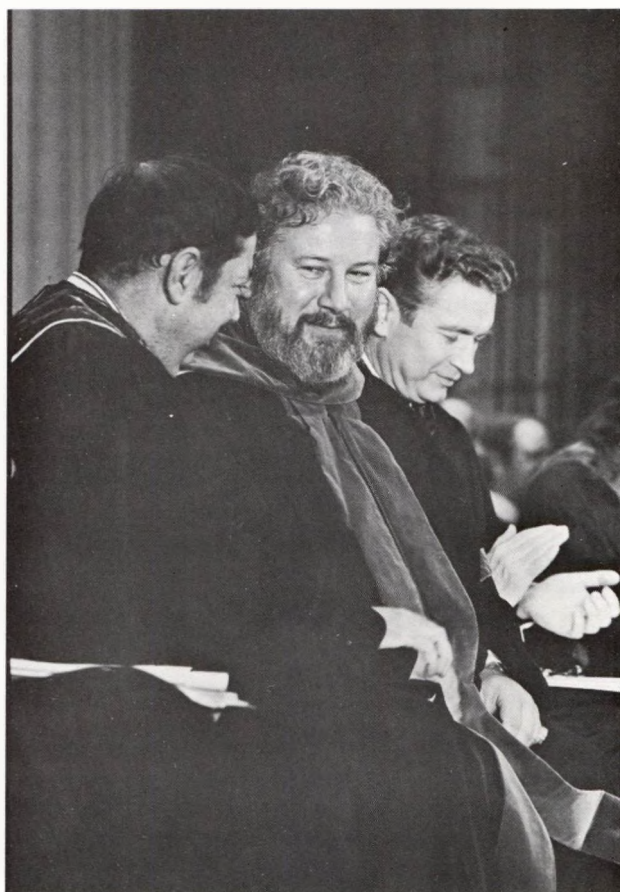
"I hope that all of you who do care about the arts and who are growing into a generation that really gets things done, will see to it that there are enough opera houses, and enough museums, and enough symphony orchestras, and enough of the finer things in life for all of you to enjoy. Because without your help, I'm afraid they are going to die a very slow death.

"So, I would like to dump it all in your lap and say, 'Help keep it all alive. Help make it possible again for the United States to recognize their own singers in great quantity, not just a few, but in great quantity.' And I do thank you for the honor that you bestowed upon me and I will honor it, I hope."

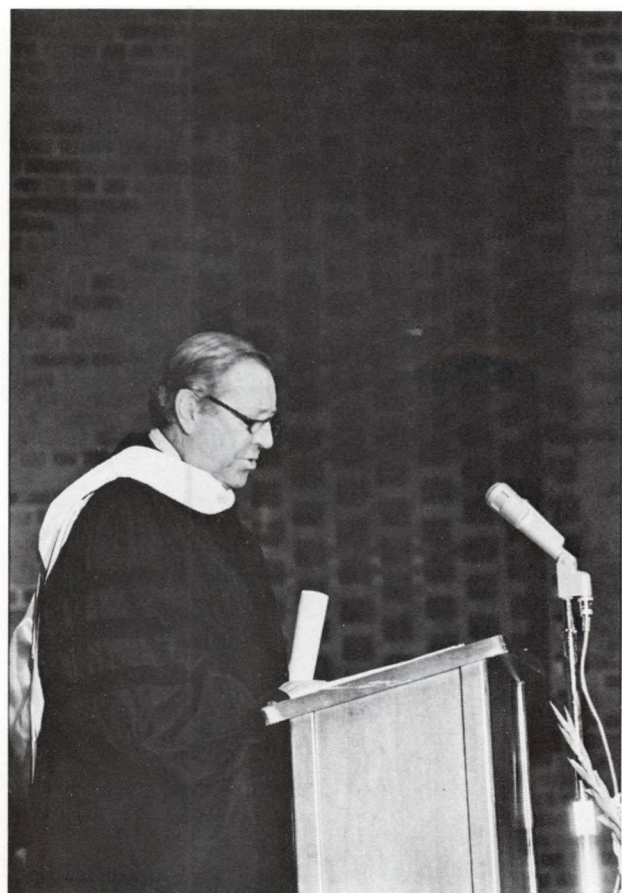
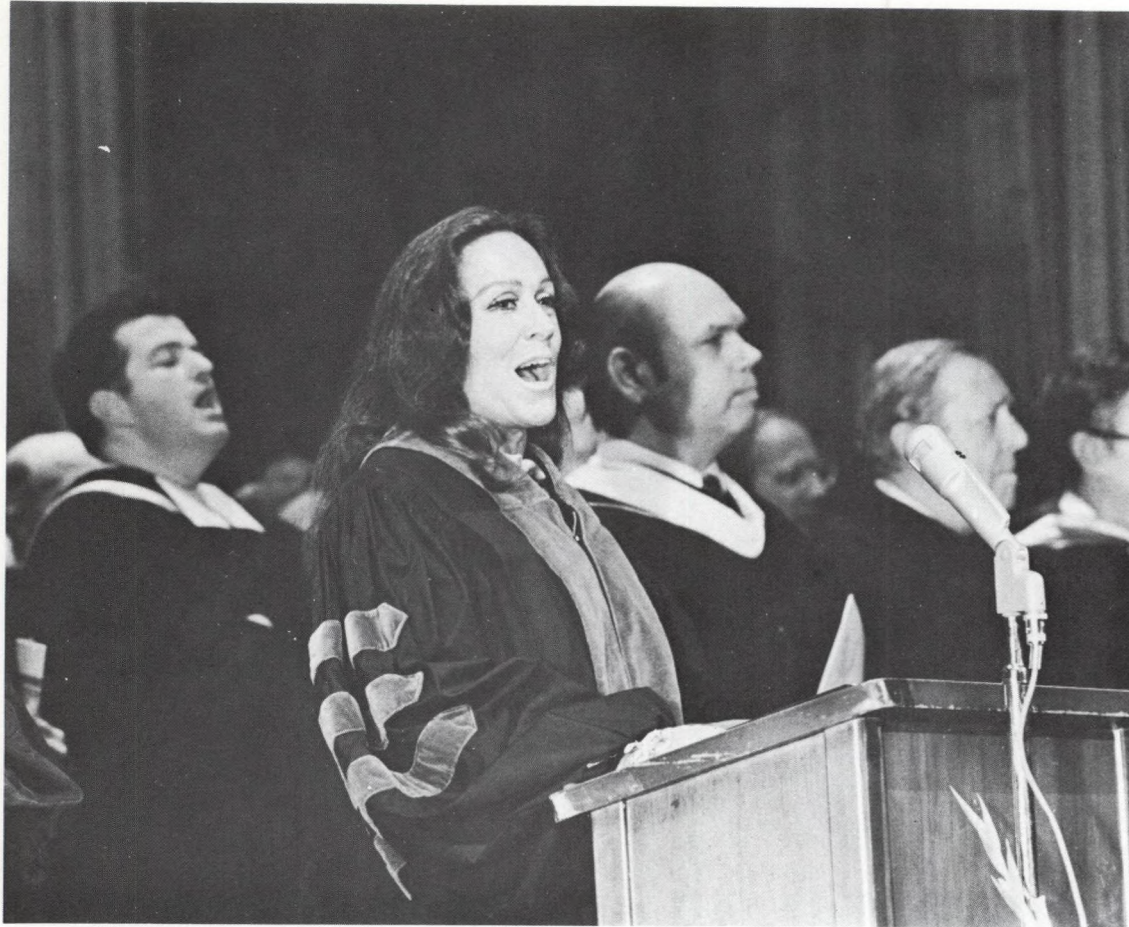
In expressing appreciation for his degree, Ustinov "confessed" that, "In my new novel I have the president of a Catholic university who says grace at the beginning and he starts out by saying, 'Oh God!' in a voice that suggests that he is correcting exam papers and God has made the same mistake yet again.

"I really don't know why I was asked here," Ustinov continued, "and yet I am extremely moved by it because I feel that it is one of those gestures whereby one spans great distances because this is a Catholic university. I am not a Catholic. I am very interested, however, in all those problems obviously, who isn't, and I am, therefore, very moved that a gesture should be made in my direction across the great span of opinion which can and must exist in order to create a healthy and living society.

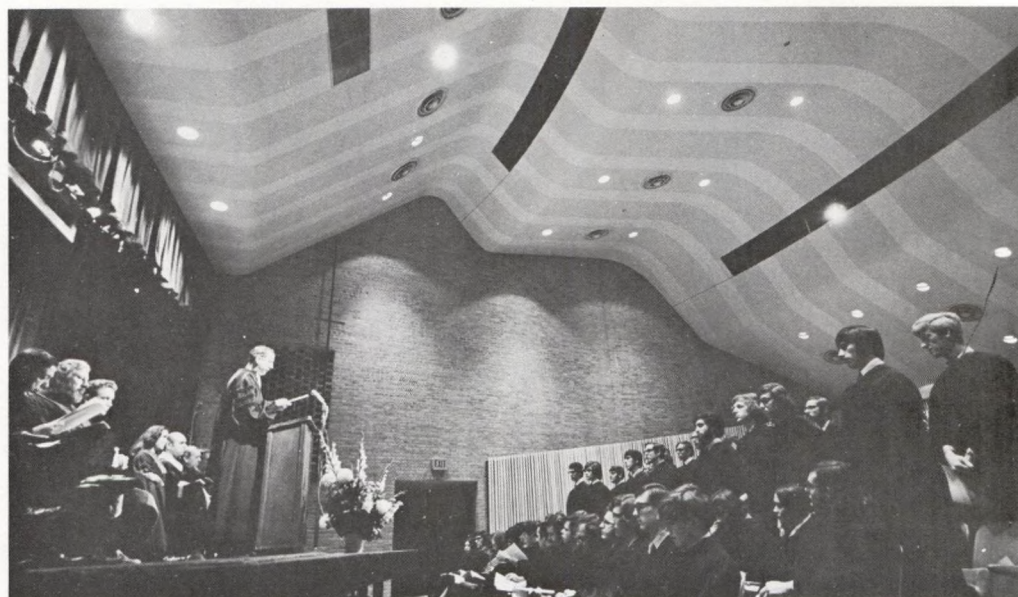
Patrice Munsel sings national anthem (right) and enjoys laugh with Dr. George R. Swoyer (below, center), chairman of the college's marketing department, who displays news clipping about her which he carried during World War II with the U.S. Marine Corps. Peter Ustinov (below, left) accepts congratulations from Daniel J. Rodden, '41, who sponsored him for degree. Paul Horgan (below, right), who was sponsored by Claude Koch, '40, addresses convocation audience.



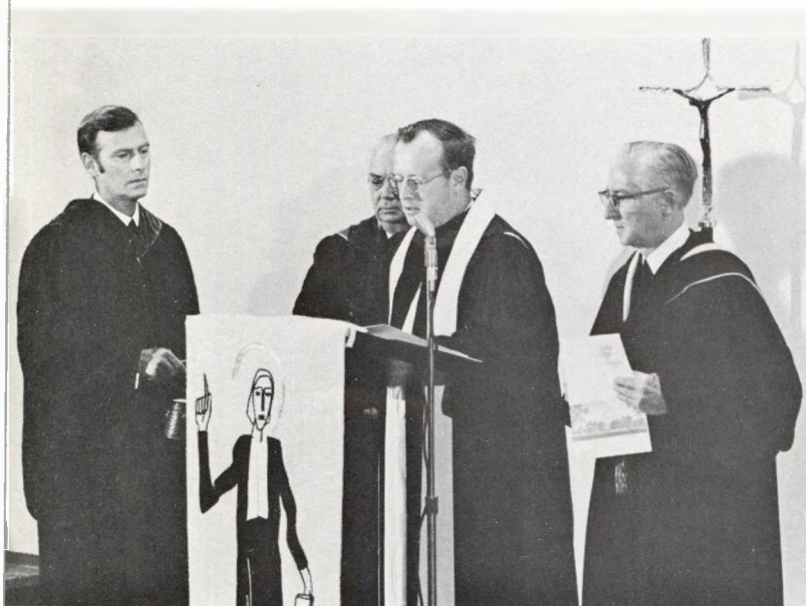








Brother Hugh N. Albright, F.S.C. (above) introduces honors students from college of arts and sciences. Rev. Raymond F. Halligan (at lectern, below) blesses Olney Hall as Brother Emery Mollenhauer, F.S.C., Dr. Joseph Sprissler, and Brother Gregory Paul, F.S.C. look on.



"Once I feel that we have this in common, that we believe that tolerance and gentleness are militant and positive virtues, then I am not only delighted to be awarded your degree sir, but also deeply moved. Thank you."

Ustinov, who was accepting his first honorary degree from an American college, has accumulated an incredible list of credits as an actor, producer, director, novelist and playwright. The 50-year-old native of London won both his Academy Awards for Best Supporting Actor—in "Spartacus," in 1961, and "Topkapi," in 1964.

Ustinov has won three Emmy's for television excellence; The Grammy Award for his recording of "Peter and The Wolf," made with Herbert von Karajan, noted conductor of the Philharmonia, London; the New York Critics' Award, the Donaldson Award, and the British Critics' Award, among many other honors.

Perhaps his greatest award aside from the Oscars is the Benjamin Franklin Medal awarded him by the Royal Society of Artists for his "notable contribution to the arts." He is the first actor to receive this award which was previously given to distinguished scientists.

Miss Munsel, the youngest singer ever to debut at the Met, was signed to a Metropolitan Opera contract at the age of 17. New opera roles, concerts, her own radio show, recordings and a European tour followed soon afterwards.

Miss Munsel, who has starred on numerous television shows including her own weekly musical show on ABC-TV, has made many appearances on the musical comedy stage. All box office records in the history of the Broadway Musical Theatre were broken when she starred in "The Merry Widow," at the State Theatre, in Lincoln Center.

Horgan won the Harper Prize with his first novel, "The Fault of Angels," in 1933. His "Great River: The Rio Grande in North American History," was awarded both the Pulitzer and the Bancroft prizes for history in 1955. He is a laureate of the Campion Award, a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and was appointed by President Johnson to the National Council on the Humanities in 1966. ■





# Factoring Fiscally

by Robert L. Macaulay

*Economically, America has enjoyed only two good years since the early 1930's. The third may be coming up sooner than you think.*

**D**uring a recent State of the Economy address, President Nixon startled Congress by stating that the United States enjoyed real prosperity in only two of the past forty years—1955 and 1956. Interestingly enough, Dwight D. Eisenhower was our Chief Executive during these years. It is probably irrelevant that Mr. Eisenhower was related to President Nixon both politically and by marriage. Nixon's analysis that 1955 was a banner year with unemployment averaging 4.4% and the Gross National Product (GNP) rising 9.1% is clearly accurate. However, the President's implication that 1956 was a good year with unemployment averaging 4.1% does seem a bit strange as there was no growth in GNP. Since these "glory years" of the mid-50's, we have unfortunately suffered through recession, inflation and artificial prosperity.

Based upon these sobering facts, it's difficult to predict another good year ever coming again. However, it is the humble opinion here that 1972 will be a much better year than many people currently believe.

My optimism is based on three factors which are converging and could have a catalytic effect on the economy by mid-1972. These forces are *operating leverage*, *self interest*, and *politics*—not necessarily in that order.

*Operating leverage* occurs any time a firm has fixed costs that must be met regardless of sales. After these fixed costs are covered (break-even point), a moderate increase in sales yields substantially higher profits. I believe that American industry is lean for the first time in many years. The high interest and tight money conditions of the recent past,

coupled with lower than anticipated demand, forced substantial across the board, cost cutting measures resulting in a lower break-even point for many companies.

The next up-tick in domestic demand for goods and services should result in much higher profit margins. These conditions have been noted on Wall Street and analysts predict about a 15% gain in 1972 profits tacked onto a 10% advance in 1971. Business needs the encouragement engendered by higher earnings because after-tax profit margins receded to 1938 levels in 1970.

Granted, industry has much more cash behind each dollar of earnings in light of the liberalized depreciation rates. Nonetheless, the shockingly low profit margins of the late 60's and very early 70's indicates that controls to limit profits would further dampen expansion plans. This would be particularly unfortunate given the current state of unemployment.

Largely fueled by the aforementioned bullish earnings forecast, an 8% increase in spending for capital equipment now appears realistic against only a 1% advance in 1971. These optimistic earnings and capital expansion forecasts lead economists to predict that GNP will increase a record \$80-100 billion in 1972 to the \$1,130-\$1,150 billion range with real growth of about 6% adjusted for price changes. This figure is double the 1971 increase.

Based on the foregoing projections, industry has a right to be bullish and is ready and waiting for increased orders. Only 73% of operating capacity is currently in use and, based on projections, should exceed 80% by the fall of 1972. Also a large reservoir of skilled workers stand ready to leave the ranks of the unemployed.



Technically, it appears the stage is set. Now all we need is for John Q. Public to withdraw his savings and go back into debt. Consumer spending polls taken in mid to late 1971 indicate a reduction in the personal savings rate to about 7% (of net income) in 1972 down from 8% last year. This reduction coupled with about an 8% increase in personal income is encouraging.

Consumer confidence should continue to improve if the defense industry maintains its recent trend toward stabilization. Over the past three years 1.2 million jobs were lost in the defense area, but procurement orders are now accelerating. During the recent shake-out, many workers with good job security deferred major purchases as relatives, friends, and neighbors were being laid off, and their discomfort had a dampening effect on the more fortunate.

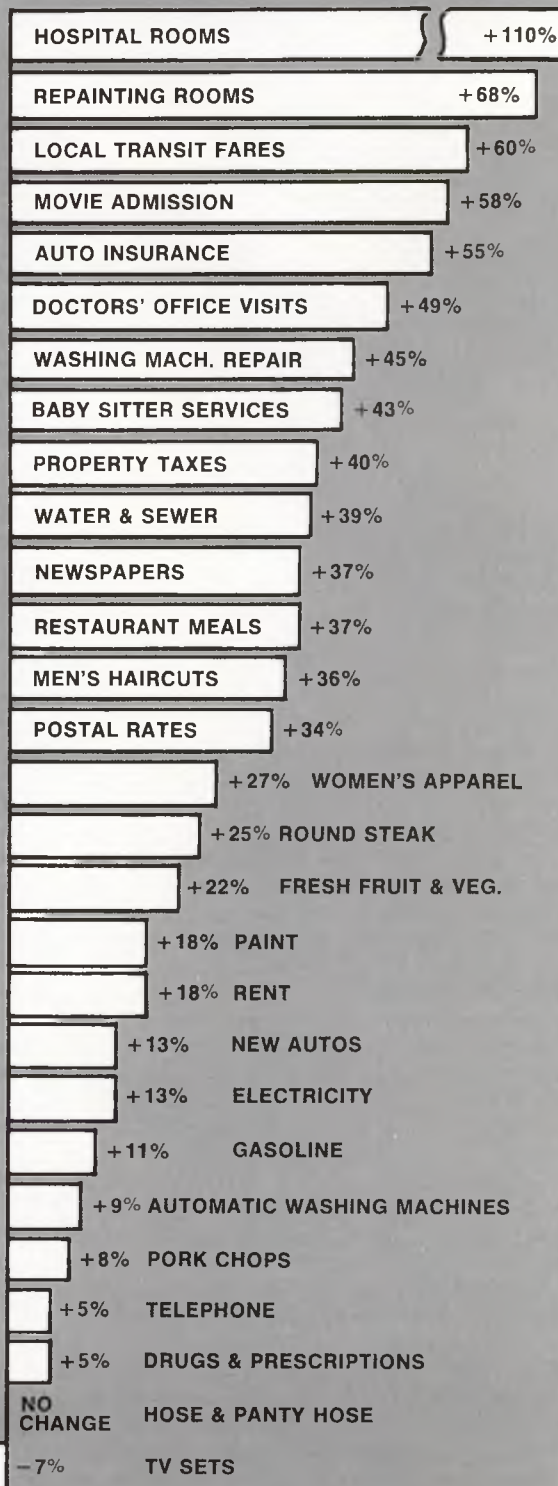
Another factor is that there was excessive buying from 1965 through 1968 as consumers feared war-time controls and higher interest rates. The Federal Reserve is giving us consumers a nudge as witnessed by the increase in money supply (12% annual rate since mid-1970). Therefore, we should be on the verge of a major thrust in spending for consumer durable goods. This thrust should lead to much higher domestic auto sales in 1972. New car sales may finally approach the industry's forecast of 10.5 million units for the 1972 model year. Industry predictions have been overly optimistic in the past but could prove accurate. Part of the increase will be at the expense of foreign producers. Naturally, higher domestic auto sales auger well for the steel, rubber, glass, and oil industries.

Not to be ignored as a bullish factor, new housing starts finally reached the magical two million annual rate in the fall of 1971. Since the mid-60's housing economists preached that beginning in 1967 and continuing through 1977 America would need two million new units annually, just to stay even. Unfortunately, the building industry has been 30% below this goal until this past fall. If interest rates stay at reasonable levels, 1972 should be an excellent year for the home building industry. This generally means good business for the furniture industry.

**S**elf interest has always played a key role in our economy. This pragmatic urge may be a decisive factor in 1972. Obviously everyone must cooperate if the Cost of Living Council's suggested 2-3% near-term inflation goal is to be met. In order to realize this ambitious but worthy objective, wage increases have to be modest (4-6%). Unfortunately contracts involving approximately three million workers call for increases averaging about 8% in 1972. These workers must be convinced that for their own and the country's good, such increases have to be waived.

Leonard Woodcock and his United Auto Workers (UAW) perhaps have the most to gain if the President's economic policies are successful. The combination of lower personal taxes, import charges on foreign cars, reinstatement of the investment credit, and removal of excise taxes on automobiles could dramatically increase automotive jobs. Obviously the UAW and other large unions are extremely visible because their actions have a massive real and psychological impact. However, they're only trying to keep pace.

# PROFILE OF CONSUMER PRICE CHANGES 1965 TO FIRST HALF 1971

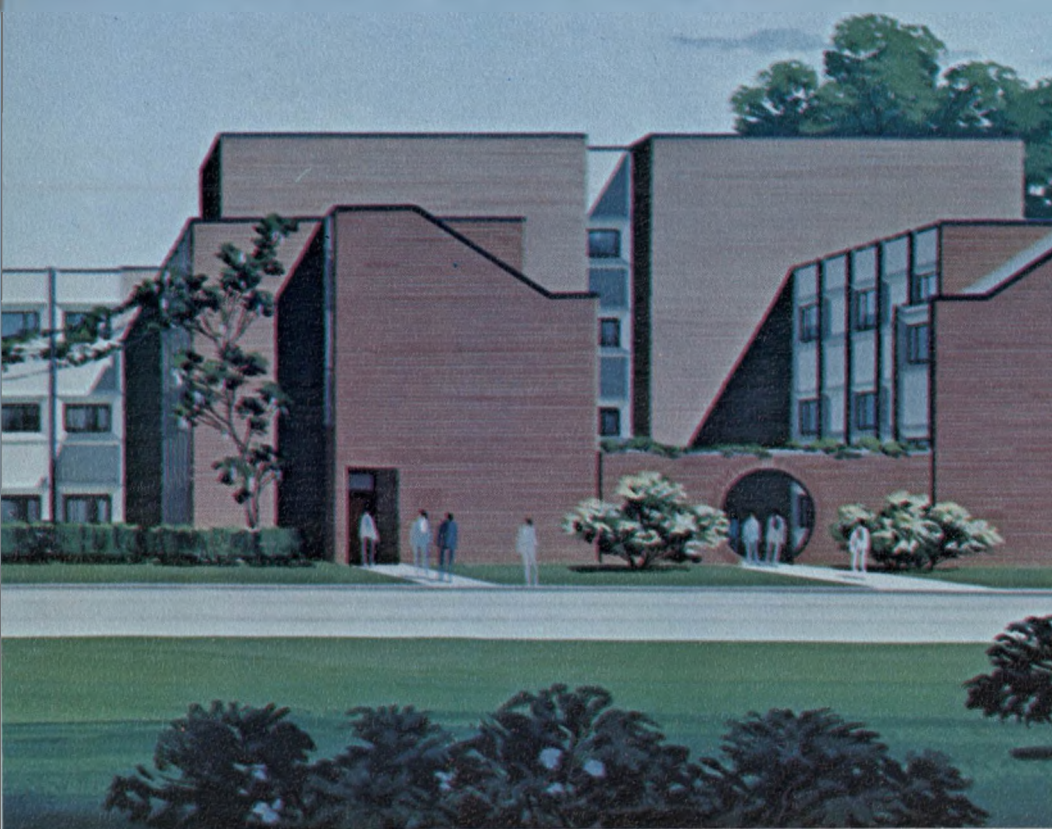


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# WELCOME

## TO OLNEY HALL

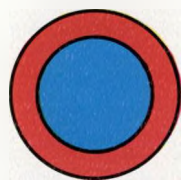






LA SALLE COLLEGE: LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING





Iney Hall, the largest building on the La Salle College campus, opened in September, 1971. This \$4.4 million building, designed by Carroll, Grisdale and Van Alen, contains 39 classrooms with overhead projection facilities, 15 student seminar and study rooms, and 107 faculty offices as well as such special purpose areas as a planetarium, an amphitheater, language laboratories and audio-visual areas. It houses the following Liberal Arts departments: English, Education, Economics, History, Languages, Political Science, and Sociology. The first major step of La Salle's "Program for the '70s," the three story, 100,000 square foot structure released College Hall classrooms exclusively for the use of the School of Business.

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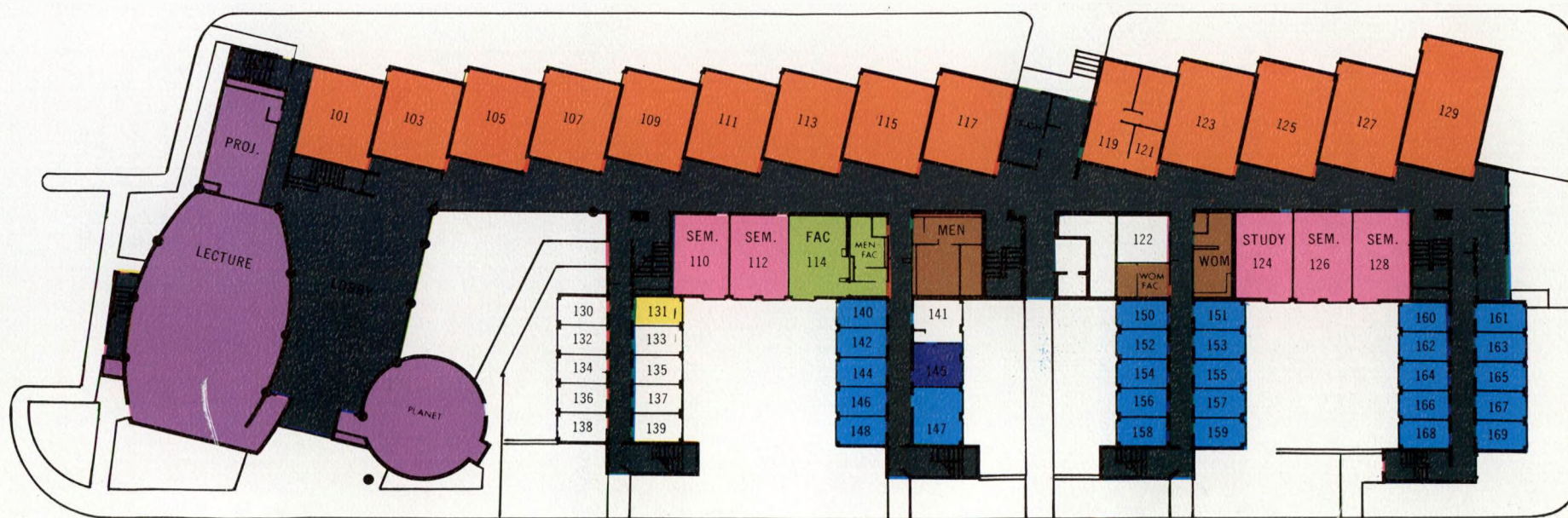
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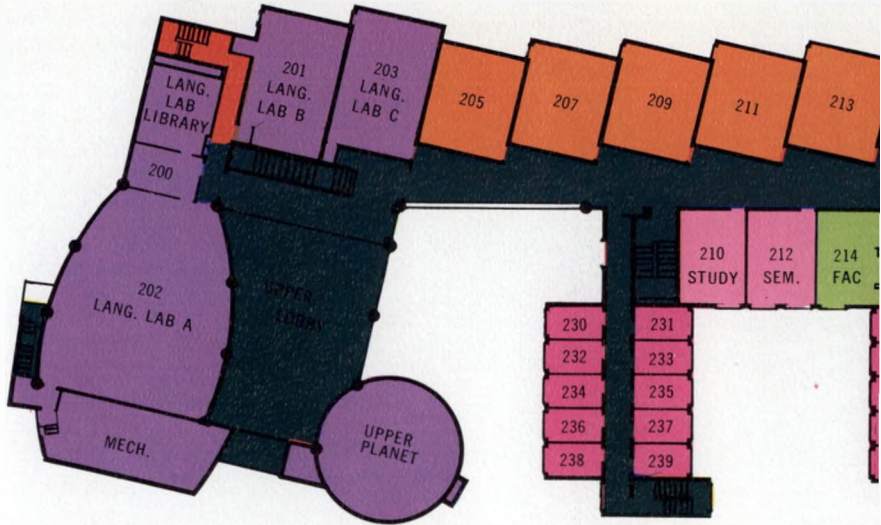
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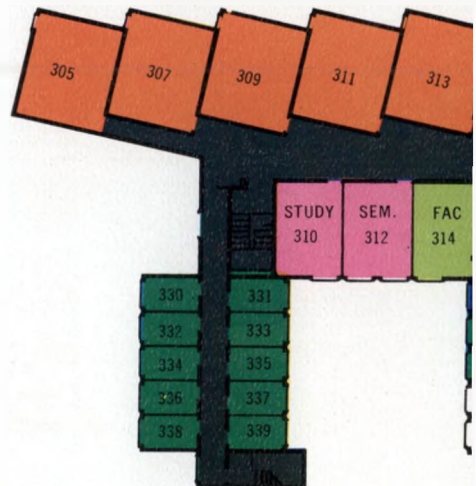
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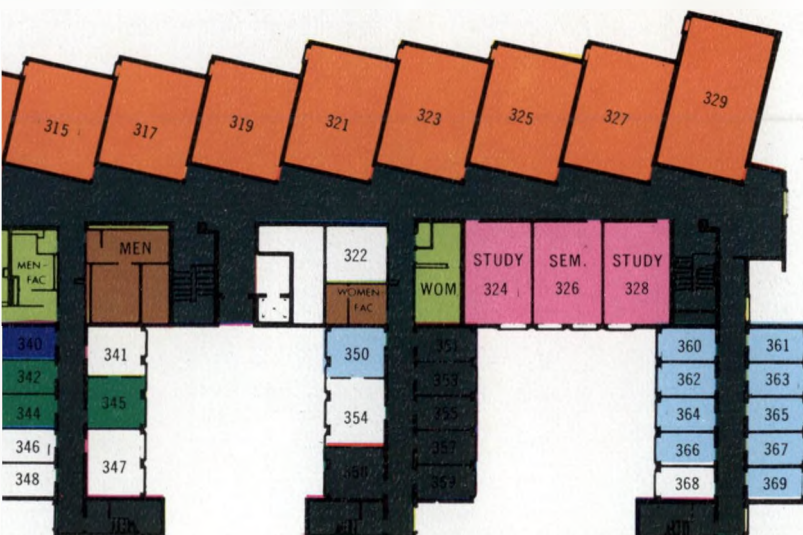
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

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- LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
- EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
- ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT
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- POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
- SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT
- SEMINAR & STUDY
- FACULTY LOUNGES
- CLASSROOMS
- LAVATORIES
- LOBBIES, HALLS & EXITS
- LECTURE HALL, PLANETARIUM & LANGUAGE LAB









area

La Salle College ■ 20th St. and Olney Ave., Phila., Pa. 19141



The Bureau of Labor statistics recently studied wage increases in eight major categories for the six year period ending in mid-1971. Contract Construction was in first place with a 52% increase. Obviously self interest prevailed when the building trades negotiated with fragmented developers. This, of course, is something we all understand, particularly when we go pricing new homes. The building trade unions may go down in history as the best friends mobile and modular home manufacturers ever had. It's appalling that only 15% of our citizens can afford the average new home. These statistics tell us there's something wrong; now if we only knew where to turn for the answer. Perhaps we muffed our chance through the rejection of Wilkie, Dewey, Stevenson, Goldwater, and Humphrey.

Surprisingly in second place with a 51% increase are government employees. Obviously the government deserves the most criticism for the wage price spiral because Washington should have known better. We the taxpayers have a right to question whether productivity has increased proportionately with wages in the public sector. Do you remember President Johnson in late summer 1966 strongly denouncing an airline workers settlement which granted a 5% wage increase and then within 60 days approving a 7% increase for government employees? This lack of logic, along with LBJ's famous guns and butter policies of the mid-60's leads one to believe that the real culprit is the Economics Department at West Texas State Teachers College (LBJ's Alma Mater). If only they had been more thorough.

Wages in the services sector (the professions), where many of our alumni find themselves, rose 43%. All the way

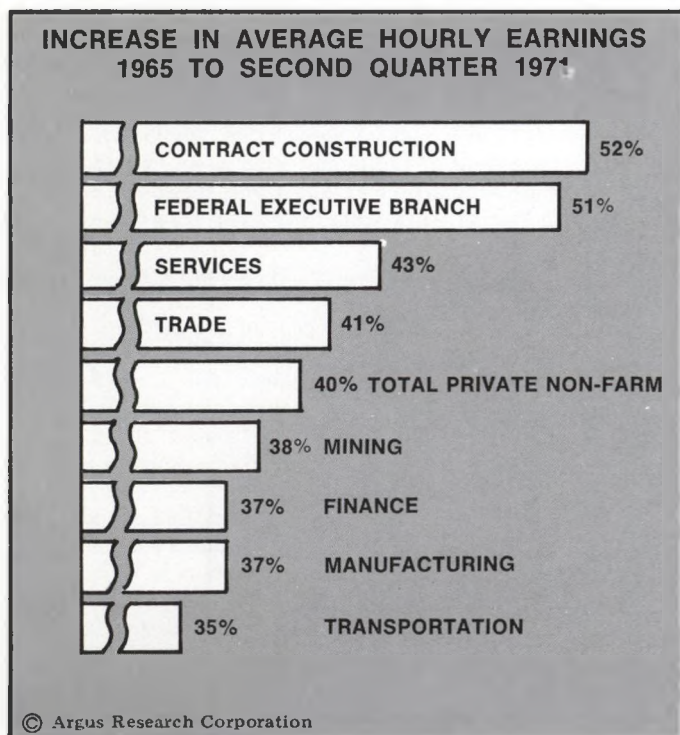
down in seventh place (next to last) is manufacturing which showed a 37% increase. Union leaders in manufacturing will have to be patriotic and quite diplomatic with their rank and file if 1972 is going to be a good year. In addition, the fate of David McDonald, former head of the United Steel Workers, is, undoubtedly, fresh in their minds. Mr. McDonald acceded to the wishes of President Kennedy and signed a non-inflationary contract in 1962 and was soundly defeated by the rank and file the next time around.

The immediate future of industrial union leaders will be exciting as they attempt to lead a rebellious membership that wants to catch up with government employees and the building trades. Yet, these same leaders realize that getting tough with management will imperil jobs and even companies, e.g., steel, aerospace, airlines. The only encouragement that these brave, unfortunate souls have is the full assurance that the American Public wants an end to inflation and the workers had better cooperate along with everyone else. Organized Labor has made a positive contribution to the economy over the years and failure to conform in 1972 would only invite sharp criticism and harsh retaliation.

The last ingredient for 1972 is politics. We all have desires: teachers love small classes, bankers adore large compensating balances, and politicians (statesmen?) have an insatiable desire to get elected and stay that way. President Nixon has been laboring in the political vineyards since 1946 and won't yield the top prize to Senator Edmund Muskie, a man he's chatted with only twice, without a vicious fight. Bear in mind that President Nixon was defeated in 1960 largely due to high unemployment, after leading John F. Kennedy in most of the early polls. Whether we want it or not, our president will insist upon peace, low interest rates, lower unemployment (5-5.5%), and healthy consumer durable goods sales during this election year. All the political cliches are probably running through Mr. Nixon's head, e.g., "High interest rates are bad" (Franklin D. Roosevelt); "Raise taxes 90 days after election" (Nelson Rockefeller). Perhaps 1973 will be a good year to leave the country, but we should have a lot of fun in '72.

The United States is faced with a large imponderable relating to foreign trade. Many of us are justified in questioning where the U. S. fits into the emerging new world order. President Nixon recently took an aggressive step in forcing foreign governments to raise the value of their currencies while increasing taxes on imports. However, we have reached a crucial point and must avoid a trade war which could lead to a world depression in 1972. It is likely that we'll avoid this disaster possibly through a realignment of currency exchange rates. World cooperation is finally possible, particularly since other countries expect the U.S. to lower the 10% surcharge on imports.

Stay tuned. ■



Robert L. Macaulay, '61, is assistant vice president of Walter E. Heller & Company of New York, Inc., commercial financing, and an instructor of finance in the college's Evening Division.



# THE GRADUATES LOOK BACK

## *The class of '71 examines its college, its faculty and itself*

*During the 1970-71 academic year, a series of attitude surveys were conducted of La Salle's students by a team working under the direction of Charles H. Schrader, Ph.D., assistant professor of psychology and a staff member of the college's Counseling Center. Highlights from one of the surveys—443 alumni members of the class of '71 reviewing several aspects of college life—appear below. A comparative look at the typical "background" of some 672 sophomores at the college is given in the accompanying box.*

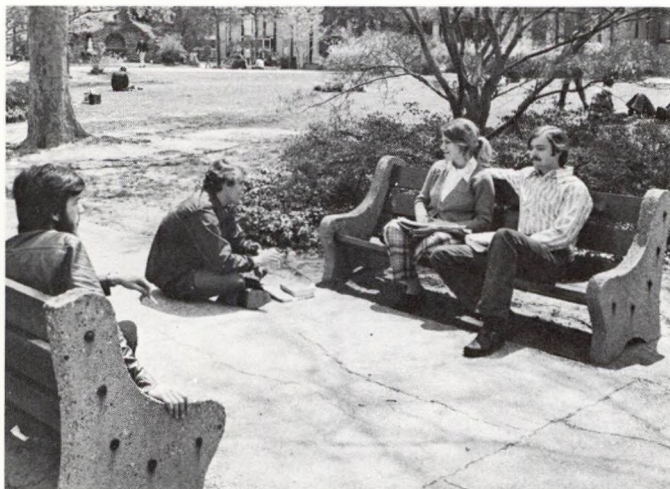
Last May, 443 seniors—50% of the total graduating class—completed a 169-item questionnaire covering several aspects of their college life at La Salle.

The respondents were predominantly students who had spent all of their college years at LSC (70 per cent spent four consecutive years). Approximately 42 per cent changed majors at least once during their college years. Following graduation, 37 per cent planned to go to work, 30 per cent decided to enter graduate or professional school, 11 per cent planned to enter military service, and an additional 16 per cent were still undecided about their future.

Approximately 44 per cent indicated they were "more satisfied with La Salle than they had expected they would be" (23 per cent were less satisfied). The source of this satisfaction appeared to be based upon the attainment of "self-insight" and a discovery of new talents (31%), while "coursework in my major field" and "close student relationships" were each chosen by 15 per cent of the respondents.

As their greatest source of worry, 29 per cent answered: "The attempt to find a sense of personal meaning and identity" (i.e., self-insight). "Finances" was the second most common source of concern (14%).

Eighty-two per cent of the respondents believed organized extracurricular activities were necessary, and 60 per cent indicated they were involved in some organization. Science majors appeared to be the most involved with 32 per cent of them spending five or more hours a week in some extracurricular activity compared to 21 per cent and 19 per cent of the arts and business majors, respectively, in comparable degrees of involvement.



In contrast, senior business majors devoted more time to a job. Fifty-nine per cent (59%) of them worked more than fifteen hours per week compared to 39 per cent of the arts and 38 per cent of the science majors.

Comparing involvement in volunteer activities, the percentages of students who contributed more than five hours a week to agencies or individuals were 16 per cent, 15 per cent, and 11 per cent for arts, science, and business majors, respectively. Working in off-campus political campaigns (12%) and tutoring (10%) were the two most frequent types of work.

These varying degrees of involvement may reflect to some extent the different philosophies of education. Science majors tend to follow the academic-social philosophy (campus involvement), business majors follow a vocational view (career preparation), and arts majors follow an "individualistic" philosophy (independent action).

When resident and commuter seniors were compared on these three areas of involvement, more resident students participate in five or more hours a week of organized extracurricular activity (30% vs. 19%) but more commuting students worked more than 15 hours per week (47% vs. 42%) and were involved with more than 5 hours a week of volunteer activities (17% vs. 11%).

The Class of 1971 supported the administration and its policies. They felt that the existing rules were logical and necessary (67%), were enforced fairly (68%), and were satisfactory for life outside the classroom (68%). Also, 47 per cent of the respondents agreed that "frequently the college recognizes and is interested in me as an individual."

Conversely, a number mentioned that they had "no voice" (14%) or a "rather weak voice" (42%) in formulating regulations affecting them.

In their review of the faculty the seniors presented mixed feelings.

On the positive side, 54 per cent of the students indicated they felt *all* their instructors were competent in their specialties. Also, 67 per cent indicated they felt a close personal relationship with at least one faculty member, and 62 per cent felt that "over half" (41%) or "almost all" (21%) the faculty appeared genuinely interested in students and their problems.

Seventy-four per cent (74%) agreed that "students are encouraged to think for themselves," and an equal number (75%) viewed the classroom as a situation in which reasonable student disagreement was accepted and encouraged.

On the negative side, about 73 per cent felt the faculty set standards that were not difficult to achieve, and 51 per cent felt they allowed students to slip by with less than their best efforts. (The "superior" students endorsed this latter statement in 62 per cent of their responses.)



Fifty-five per cent (55%) of the students believed that either "quite often" or "once in a while" instructors graded on extraneous or irrelevant factors rather than the quality of their work.

In attempting to interpret the assessments of the faculty, one is left with two possible interpretations: (1) there is a genuine desire for a more challenging course content to supplement the favorable faculty-student relationship or (2) there is a tendency in one's senior year to begin concentrating upon future plans and thereby de-emphasize studies.

Some of the dissatisfaction, however, may lie with the curriculum, since the two most recommended priorities for future college development were curriculum revision (50%) and library expansion (16%).

Regarding the seniors themselves, 40 per cent have adopted a social philosophy of education compared with 21 per cent who have followed an academic philosophy. Sixty-four per cent (64%) "did not follow academic news at all," whereas only 10 per cent "did not follow athletic news at all."

Also of interest is the response that 44 per cent spent 10 hours or less studying in an average week during their senior year.

The seniors also expressed some dissatisfaction with their peers. Fifty-four per cent (54%) felt *too many* students used "personality" or "pull" to get through courses, and 49 per cent were dissatisfied with the degree of academic honesty and integrity (e.g., cheating on exams, re-using term papers) of most LSC students. (About 60 per cent of the "superior" students were dissatisfied with the academic integrity of their peers.)

Also, 51 per cent of the seniors believed that *too many* La Salle students were more concerned with their social lives than academic responsibilities, and 63 per cent of the respondents perceived the prevailing attitude at La Salle was one of "playing it cool" rather than deeply committing oneself to an issue. Fifty-nine per cent (59%) felt most students would just as soon avoid anything controversial.

Only 12 per cent of the students believed that religion played an important part in campus life. Thirty-three per cent (33%) of the respondents indicated that they either retained or strengthened their religious beliefs during their experience at La Salle, which 40 per cent indicated they either rejected formal religion or weakened their faith.

Between 86 and 96 per cent felt they had made at least some progress in each of the following areas: developing abilities to communicate effectively, think critically, and understand different philosophies; developing socially and personally; and acquiring both a broad cultural education and a specialized training.

The two areas in which the fewest students felt they had made some progress were in the acquisition of skills directly applicable to a job (70%) and the knowledge necessary for effective community participation (74%). Regarding the latter category, 73 per cent of the seniors felt the surrounding community was not cordial to students.

Eighty per cent (80%) felt the students should have a major role in specifying college curriculum, 84 per cent wanted a voice in faculty promotions, and 49 per cent believed grades should be abolished.

Regarding political affiliations, 45 per cent labeled themselves "liberal," 13 per cent "conservative," and 30 per cent "middle-of-the-road." Fifty-five per cent (55%) of the graduates favored the legalization of marijuana, and 75 per cent felt "abortions should be legalized under certain conditions." However, 62 per cent thought labor unions were doing the country more harm than good, and 67 per cent believed that students from disadvantaged social backgrounds should not be given preferential treatment in college admissions. ■

## Here's the typical FRESHMAN

The responses of 672 freshmen (81 per cent of the Class of 1974) to the *College Student Questionnaire* were compared to those of members of the Class of 1969 and the Class of 1972 to determine the extent of changes over this five-year period.

Geographically, the background of the Class of 1974 continues to be primarily metropolitan Philadelphia (43 per cent of the students). Seventeen per cent come from other parts of Pennsylvania, while another 37 per cent come from other states in the Northeastern United States. About 72 per cent of them choose to commute to classes.

Approximately 80 per cent of these students have attended Catholic high schools.

When asked to specify their "personal philosophy" of higher education, 50 per cent endorsed the "social" orientation which emphasizes the extracurricular and social elements of college life. Another 22 per cent favored the "academic" philosophy which attaches importance to interest in ideas and the pursuit of knowledge. The "vocational" philosophy, emphasizing career preparation, was supported by 19 per cent of the students, and the remaining 9 per cent endorsed an "individualistic" philosophy which stresses individual interests and styles along with a dislike for many aspects of organized society.

Even though 63 per cent of the students rated themselves as at least "somewhat dependent" upon their parents, fewer (22%) rated themselves as "quite dependent" on their parents than did the members of the class of 1969 (35%).

The "general academic reputation" of the college continued to be the primary reason (29%) for attending La Salle.

Regarding their choice of major, there were smaller percentages of chemistry, physics, mathematics, political science, English, and secondary education majors than there were five years ago. On the increase were the percentages of geography, statistics, psychology, sociology, biology, art, and drama majors—the latter two being recent curriculum additions.

There have been few changes over the past five years with respect to expected sources of satisfaction and worry. "Discovery of new interests or talents" (i.e., self-insight) remains the primary expected source of satisfaction (35%) with another 22 per cent expecting satisfaction from coursework.

These areas are also sources of worry with 35 per cent of the respondents listing "coursework" as the main expected concern and both "discovery of self-insight" and "finances" being listed by 16 per cent as the second most likely source of worry.

Both high school teachers and close friends have become more influential in the freshman's choice of a major. Sixty per cent (60%) of the students rated them as "most influential," whereas 48 per cent of the Class of 1969 had given similar ratings.

Decreasing in influence were one's parents and high school counselors. Only 24 per cent of the students rated them as "most influential," compared to the same ratings by 45 per cent of the Class of 1969.

In the past five years the preferences for a business life and a professional life have decreased from 27 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively, to 18 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively. The academic life remained the second most popular "life" with 21 per cent of the Class of 1974 preferring it.

An "independent" orientation to the classroom is endorsed by 60 per cent of the freshmen who desire both greater freedom in the choice of their curriculum and more independent work.





Brother Richard Hawley, F.S.C., monitors closed-circuit telecast.

## "Instant Replay" in the Classroom

Students at the college aren't catching as many class lectures anymore. And, chances are that they will be hearing even fewer lectures in the future.

It's not that the undergraduates are cutting classes, or that the number of courses has been sliced. The real reason why students are hearing less and enjoying it more is La Salle's new audio-visual services department.

"We started in 1968-69 with a few overheads and a couple of movie projectors," says Brother Richard Hawley, F.S.C., who spends nine hours weekly in class as assistant professor of biology and another zillion hours helping to make some other teacher's class a visual extravaganza.

"Since then, we've added slide and film-strip projectors, super 8 equipment (including the latest movie cassettes,) four 1/2" closed-circuit TV cameras (and monitors) and three video-tape recording sets (including special effects equipment). We are now in the process of building a TV studio in the basement."

As a result, a young, promising history-education major can now watch himself project on split screen right in the classroom. If necessary, he can re-evaluate his delivery in slow motion. He can even prove a point with a neat instant replay, or he can save the tape for a re-broadcast at a later class.

A TV studio. Consider the possibilities. It could happen soon, says Brother Richard. As soon as the department obtains the necessary funds to obtain a 1" TV-Tape system. Then such entertainment/informational centers as the College Union could be connected to the rest of the campus by cable.

Campus-wide TV systems have become increasingly popular in recent years. Brigham Young University has 37 buildings on its Provo, Utah campus linked by a two way TV system. Not only does television carry information and entertainment to the college's 22,000 students, but campus security officials use the facility for campus surveillance whenever necessary.

"This place (La Salle) would be a dream for such a system," says Sidney J. MacLeod, Jr., assistant professor of English, "because the buildings here are so close (to each other). We could even include the dorms."

Even without the extensive TV setup that is sure to come eventually, La Salle's audio-visual services have added an exciting, perspective to the campus classroom. And although the facilities have been partially available for the past four years, many professors are just now starting to explore their visual potential.

"I would say that half of all the faculty members have used our equipment," says Brother Richard. "Since Olney Hall

opened, more and more teachers are getting interested in audio-visual material. "We are located right on the first floor, so they stop by and see the equipment."

Audio-visual services range from custom-made transparencies for overhead projectors to the production of complete color movies. The center recently received a grant from the college to develop a series of historical films for use by the new speech and drama department.

"We are using all kinds of techniques," says MacLeod, who has spent much of his free-time helping out in the center. "Zooms, split-screens, slides, music. We expect to do about a dozen separate dramatic periods—Greek, Roman, Renaissance—with each film lasting about 20 minutes. Primarily, we are interested physically how the play was done, how plays were produced in a given period of time. We want people to have a better idea of what it was like and how these same plays are done today."

Brother Hawley and MacLeod are also producing a series of instruction/video-tapes for the Veterans Administration on such topics as The Language of the Computer." They handled closed-circuit TV for a pair of seminars conducted by the college for commonwealth of Pennsylvania officials (LA SALLE, Fall 1971), and have even produced an 11 minute





Senator William Proxmire speaks in College Union Theatre.

video-tape describing the services of the Audio-Visual department.

In addition, an "Educational Media" course, an outgrowth of the department, is offered as an elective. Students provide ideas for visual presentations and then receive the necessary help to complete their projects.

"Students put on an excellent multi-media production of 'Jesus Christ Superstar' together for this course," recalls Brother Hawley. "They did it with two of our most popular items—two slide projectors operating simultaneously which fade-in and fade-out and are controlled by a stereo tape-recorder. It was used at Orientation and quite a few other functions."

MacLeod's public speaking students also use the equipment extensively, doing such projects as 30 second commercials which are video-taped and critiqued later.

"It's a visual generation," he says. "That day is past when we just lecture to classes. Films will never replace a teacher but they are certainly better in many cases to supplement him."

Brother Richard, who has been involved with audio-visuals since his days at Pittsburgh's South Hills Catholic High, sees unlimited potential in multi-media education.

## La Salle Board Approves Five Year Term of Office for College's President

La Salle's Board of Trustees approved a recommendation from its executive committee that the president of the college have a regular term of office of five years, renewable, at a meeting on Oct. 12.

The suggestion of a regular term of office was made by Brother Daniel W. Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., who is currently serving his third year as president of the college.

The Board, acting on another recommendation from its executive committee, granted Brother Burke a brief leave from

March to June, 1972. He will devote most of his time to complete a book and to visit the "La Salle College In Europe" Program, in Fribourg, Switzerland.

The leave will be Brother Burke's first after some 12 years of administrative work and teaching at La Salle College.

## Harvard & Yale Victims as Debaters Win Title

La Salle's Gavel Society picked up one of the most impressive victories in its history, (Nov. 13-14) by defeating Harvard, Yale and 37 other debating teams for the championship of the Wesleyan Free Style International tournament, in Middletown, Conn.

La Salle's brother-combination of Michael and Joseph Woodfield, a junior and sophomore, respectively, of Baltimore, Md., won six straight debates to finish first as the only unbeaten team in the power-paired event. They defeated Harvard's pair in the final round to clinch the championship.

The top ten finishers in the tournament: 1, La Salle; 2, Harvard; 3, Yale; 4, Swarthmore; 5, McGill (Canada); 6, Royal Military College; 7, York University; 8, Amherst; 9, Colgate; 10, Princeton.

The Gavel Society has registered quite a few impressive victories the past two years including the Pennsylvania State Championship and prestigious first place finishes at the University of Pittsburgh, Susquehanna, McGill University and Amherst College.

## Excessive Spending Hit by Proxmire in Speech

Senator William Proxmire, of Wisconsin, spoke at the college on Oct. 25 and said that excessive spending by the federal government has necessitated a re-examination of America's budget priorities.

Speaking as part of La Salle's Concert & Lecture series, the chairman of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee

pointed out that the budgets of the public works and military programs have been the recipients of more than adequate funds, while education and housing have been apportioned less than sufficient amounts.

"We have to recognize how important it is to discriminate in our spending programs," Proxmire said. "We have to cut programs that can't be justified."

The Democratic legislator noted that an analysis by economist Charles Schultz reveals that within five years, with full employment, we won't be able to meet any programs besides the ones we have now on the books.

"I found uniform consensus among economists that public works programs are wasteful. We've been building super highways with no basis for (financial) return."

The availability of money and legislative pressure are two major reasons for excessive spending in that area, according to Proxmire. In the meantime, says the ranking Democrat on the Senate Banking Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, the ecology movement has been ignored.

"There's not a single body of water that is not polluted," he added.

The war against crime is another area in which more than enough funds has been appropriated.

"The law and order issue has been the hottest issue, I suppose, for a long, long time. But if you don't spend money for this, you're for crime."

Proxmire cited the military budget as the one "where we can make the biggest savings." As an indication of how much has been spent here, the \$2 billion allocated for the Air Force C-5A transport plane is equal to all the money spent on elementary and secondary education aid.

Most of the blame for over-spending lies with Congress and former Presidents Johnson and Nixon, he added. "Congress has failed because it hasn't taken time to spell out rules for the president. Congress doesn't want restraint, and it hasn't been willing to stand up to make regulations."



Celebrating the 25th anniversary of the college's Evening Division with its founder, Dr. Joseph Sprissler (third from left) were original faculty members (from left): Brother E. Louis, F.S.C., Dr. Robert J. Courtney, '41; E. Francis Hanlon; Dr. Joseph F. Flubacher, '35; and Brother Gregory Paul, F.S.C., who was La Salle's president at the time.



## Students Raise Funds for Pakistani Refugees

La Salle's Student Government Association and Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity sponsored a fund raising program to aid the nine million East Pakistani refugees now in India in November.

Featuring the drive was a "Fast to Save A People" program at which all students were urged to skip one or all of the day's meals and donate the money thus saved to the relief operation.

Carl Meyer, vice president of the La Salle Student Government Association, said that all money collected went to OXFAM-AMERICA, INC., and PROJECT RELIEF, INC., who directed the money to OXFAM'S field director in India.

## "Impasse" in Ecumenism Discussed by Theologian

Many church leaders do not want Ecumenism because of "doctrinal differences" and the movement is currently in "low gear," a prominent Lutheran theologian told a La Salle Concert & Lecture series audience, on Oct. 26.

Dr. John Reumann, professor of New Testament and Greek at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, said that the failure of numerous merger attempts has resulted in a veritable "impasse" in relations. He cited the recent Presbyterian-Lutheran breakdown in communications and added that ecumenism lately has been submerged by more pressing problems.

"It's not the only game in town," he explained. "There's the Vietnam war, race relations, women's lib . . ." Dr. Reumann said that such a slowdown was to

be expected because no ecumenical movement ever remained in the focus of public concern for long. He cited the "true ecumenical period" of the latter half of the 19th century which produced no lasting movements.

Reumann emphasized, however, that the ecumenical movement is "not dead" because it still shows vital signs of life. He said that a function of the movement should be to actively seek "dialogue" with Marxist, Atheistic, and secular societies as well as all non-Christian religions.

"I think more in terms of toleration and understanding than sharing a common creed," he added. "Ecumenism should mean the renouncing of all discrimination and the espousing of universal brotherhood."

## Soccer Team Finishes with Greatest Record

Guided by Bill Wilkinson's dynamic coaching and inspired by the leadership of co-captains Gene Hayman and Jack Rodgers, La Salle's 1971 soccer team posted the best record ever (10-3-2, .796), won more games (10) and scored more goals (37) than any other soccer squad in the college's 23 years of intercollegiate competition.

Defense was the key to most 1971 Explorer victories as the Olneyites whitewashed American U. (1-0), PMC Colleges (5-0), Hofstra (3-0) and Villanova (2-0). In addition, Lafayette, Eastern Baptist, Rider and Ursinus could manage only one goal each in losses to the La Salle booters.

Senior Hayman and junior Bill Hagan were superb in the goal, but the rugged play of senior fullback Ed Macko and juniors Vince Gallagher and Tom Ruth

anchored the defense.

On offense, junior forward Bud Bauscher, whose eleven goals in 1970 set a new college standard, settled for a team-high seven tallies in 1971, mainly because eleven different players hit the scoring column. Freshman Bill Johnston added six scores, soph Fred Gauss five, and junior Wayne Braddock and soph Joe Sabol four apiece.

Senior halfbacks Jack Rodgers, a Rhodes scholar nominee, and Chip Capinski provided the playmaking for the Explorer attack. Not one of La Salle's fifteen opponents was able to record a shut-out.

Macko and Bauscher were first team MAC All-Star selections, while Gallagher and Capinski received honorable mention.

Wilkinson, former Drexel All-American halfback, had vowed to bring enthusiasm and competitiveness to the college's soccer program upon his arrival as coach in 1969. Up to that point Explorer soccer teams had won only 41 games in 20 years, with none ever finishing above .500. Wilkinson's booters have recorded 22 victories in only three seasons, winning overall marks in 1970 and 1971, and with 18 varsity members returning for the 1972 campaign, the future should be even better.

On the cross country scene, Ira Davis' freshman dominated harriers struggled to a 3-8 overall record and eighth place MAC finish. Junior Pat McKenna was La Salle's top man in every race, including a respectable eleventh in the MAC finals.

Freshman Rich Jacovini, Joe Wilson, Jim Guntle, Bob Nesbitt and Kevin Brown along with sophs Kevin McKee, Joe Baker and Mike Flanagan all had their moments on the plateau, and will give Davis a veteran nucleus in the years to come.



## '22

**Magnus Schaebler** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund.

## '41

**Walter G. Fortnum, M.D.**, has been named secretary of the Bucks County Park and Recreation Board. **Daniel J. Rodden**, managing director of the college's MUSIC THEATRE, served as one of the judges of the annual "Miss Philadelphia" pageant, on Nov. 27 at the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science.

## '42

**Ludwig M. Frank, M.D.**, has been awarded the Archbishop John Whalen Medal for his services on the school board of the Archdiocese of Hartford.

## '43

**David W. Breen**, who had been with the FBI for 25 years, has joined the staff of International Intelligence, Inc. His first assignment will be as a fulltime consultant for the Pennsylvania Department of Justice.

## '48

**John L. McCloskey** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. **Nicholas F. Catania** was re-elected Commissioner of Delaware County, Pa.

## '49

**Frank J. Heck, Daniel H. Kane**, and **John A. McGinty** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. **John R. Zrada** has been appointed manager of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company's Porter Street Office.



**John R. Zrada**

## '50

**John J. Conboy** and **Joseph L. Guerin** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund.

## '51

**Chester T. Cyzio, Robert A. Berens**, and **William A. O'Callaghan** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund.

## '52

**Charles L. Durham** was re-elected to Philadelphia's City Council from the third district. **G. William Rose** has been appointed head of the operations department of Industrial Valley Bank's Trust Division. **Joseph P. Green** and **George E. Botto** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund.

## '53

**Julius Fioravanti** and **John J. French** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund.

## '54

**Guy Tom Sottile** won re-election to a second four year term on the City Council of Niagara Falls, N. Y. **Dr. Harry J.**





The Rev. Melvin Floyd shows Signum Fidei Medal to his wife, Elizabeth, and his mother.

The Rev. Melvin Floyd, who has successfully combined careers as a minister and policeman, in working with Philadelphia's juveniles, came to La Salle on Nov. 19 to accept the Signum Fidei Medal and talk about some of our most pressing problems.

"The answer to our national problem today," he told 300 diners in the College Union Ballroom, "is something that this institution is doing rather well—teaching Christian principles and getting back to God."

Floyd, a Philadelphia Policeman for 12 years and assistant pastor of Faith Fellowship Baptist Church, expressed the fear that this nation may be going the way of Rome and Babylon. He also called for discipline both inside and outside of the home.

"When I was young, I know that if I stepped over the line there would be a price that I would have to pay. Today that price tag isn't there. Do you realize that in seven or eight cases out of ten, if a man commits murder in this country he will walk out of the courtroom a free man?"

Floyd, who was once a gang member, himself, added that he was not sure if we know how to handle these problems.

"But I do know that we are becoming a society gripped in fear," he added. "We are nosediving morally more than ever before!"

Floyd's acceptance of the Signum Fidei Medal—the highest award of the Alumni Association, highlighted the annual awards dinner which saw some 67 day and evening division seniors inducted into the Alpha Epsilon Alumni Honor Society.



John J. Zaccaria, '53, (left), chairman of the awards committee, inducts Dr. Minna F. Weinstein, associate professor of history, into Alpha Epsilon Honor Society, as fellow-inductees Melvin F. Woods, associate professor of finance; Dr. Thomas M. Coffee, dean of the Evening Division (center), and Joseph L. Moran, '50, watch.



Magnus Schaebler, '22 (left), shows his "John Finley Memorial Award" to Peter J. Finley, '53, the son of the man for whom the award is named in recognition of unselfish service to the Alumni Association.



Dr. Joseph Sprissler, college vice president for business affairs, reminisces with Hugh J. Carroll, '52, the first evening division student ever registered at La Salle in 1946. Sprissler enrolled 36 students in his first year as dean. Evening Division celebrated silver anniversary with a dinner and ceremony on campus, on Nov. 7.



Guy Tom Sottile



Dr. Harry J. White

White received an award in recognition of his outstanding service as Alumni Association president (1969-71) at the annual awards banquet on Nov. 19. Robert J. Schaefer and Al L. Avallon took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund.

'55

Brother Charles Gresh, F.S.C., Brother William Bozel, F.S.C., Frank J. Noonan, Robert F. Costello, Paul J. Kennedy took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. William F. Boyle was re-elected to a second term on Philadelphia's City Council as one of seven Councilmen-at-large.

'56

Donald J. Shields has been appointed manager of the Sales Service Department of the Peter A. Frasse & Co., Inc.



Edward M. Sullivan

'57

Frederick J. Leinhauser, Theodore J. Cheski, and Daniel E. McGonigle took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. Major James P. McWilliams, USMC, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Edward M. Sullivan has joined Insurance Company of North America as financial vice president. MARRIAGE: Michael J. McAndrews to Andrea Marie Schutz.

'58

Timothy J. Durkin, John J. Byrne, and Frank E. Swiacki took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund.

'59

Eugene P. Hagerty took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. La Mar Dotter has been approved as the chief of the Prince Georges County (Md.) office of the Budget. James M. Lawless, WKBS TV Accounting Supervisor, has been appointed business manager of Kaiser Broadcasting's Philadelphia UHF outlet. James P. Rutter has been named manager of the Monroe Township South Jersey National Bank Office.

'60

Harry C. Himes, Ray P. Lodise, Joseph A. Saioni, Francis (Connie) Newman, took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. Vincent Trolia was campaign manager for Louis Uetz, successful mayoral candidate in Palmyra, N.J.

'61

Craig O'Brien and Perry W. Jones took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. John F. Dorrian received a Ph.D. in philosophy at Pennsylvania State University. Thomas P. Kelly was elected president of the Philadelphia Marine Trade Association. MARRIAGE: W. Patrick Deighan to Linda T. Cressey. BIRTH: To Terence M. McGovern and wife Patricia their second daughter, Patricia.

'62

Frank C. Cartwright took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. Robert McAteer has joined Villanova's basketball department as assistant to Jack Kraft. Frederick Cioa is currently Director of Guidance at Northeast Catholic High School in Philadelphia. John D. Stewart, II published an article in the quarterly journal, PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY. He examines Cameron's rise to power during the 1860's with special emphasis on the city of Philadelphia. MARRIAGE: Frederick Cioa to Jean Ann Vespa. BIRTH: To Thomas Ryan and wife Bernadette, a second daughter, Shannon Maureen.

'63

Patrick J. Cronin co-starred with E. G. Marshall, Ruby Dee and Tammy Grimes in "Imaginary Invalid," at the Walnut St. Theatre, Philadelphia, in December. James T. North has joined West Point Pepperell's Consumer Products Division as Assistant Lady Pepperell Sales Manager. Capt. Thomas M. Smith was awarded the Army commendation medal for heroism during a helicopter support mission in the Shou Valley, Vietnam. BIRTH: To John W. Roup, Jr., and wife Carolyn, a daughter, Alisa Anne.



'64

**Peter J. McCarthy** and **John J. Casey** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. **Warren Benedetto** has been appointed to the Winslow Township Board of Education in Camden, N.J.

'65

**John J. Seydow**, **William J. Leimkuhler**, **Raymond V. Duckworth**, **Daniel J. McDonald**, and **Jerry Jung** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. **Albert Macys** received a master's degree in engineering at the Pennsylvania State University. **Eugene F. Quirk** has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to complete his doctoral dissertation on Victorian literature in London. **Angelo Sgro** was elected president of the Montessori Association of Pennsylvania.

'66

**Robert D. Hagen**



**Roy J. Barry**, **Brian J. Smith**, **James T. Costello**, **Frank J. McGovern** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund.

**Robert D. Hagen** has been promoted to the rank of Principal at Kurt Salmon Associates, Inc., management consultants to the apparel, textile, and related soft goods industries. **Brett G. Sauers** has been appointed assistant treasurer in the commercial lending department at the Montgomery County regional headquarters of the American Bank and Trust Co. BIRTH: To **Francis J. McGovern** and wife Mary, a daughter, Sheila.

'67

**Bill Oakley** and **John P. Ryan** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. **Robert Marbach, Ph.D.**, was appointed assistant professor of Political Science at Pennsylvania State University. **Martin J. Reddington** was elected an Abington Township Commissioner from the Ardsley, Pa. area.

'68

**Bernard R. Devlin** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. **Albert J. Garofalo**, a third-year student at Rutgers University School of Law, has been awarded the first scholarship funded by the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity. **Joseph C. Braddock** has been appointed by the U.S. Dept. of Justice as Special Agent in charge of Criminal Investigation (Narcotics Division) in the Republic of Singapore. **James T. Costello** was elected National Cross Keys Honor Service Fraternity President at the biannual convention held at St. Joseph's College and

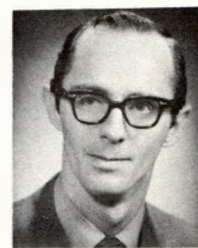
will serve a two year term. He is a lifetime member of La Salle College's Cross Keys Beta Chapter. MARRIAGE: **James M. Penny, Jr.** to Theodora A. Baj.

'69

**Thomas J. McElvogue** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. **John F. Gross Weiler**, Marine First Lt., is serving at the Marine Corps Air Stations, Futema, Okinawa. **Francis M. Milone** received a master's degree in science at the Pennsylvania State University. **Paul J. Nicoletti** was named administrative assistant to the city manager of Bowie, Maryland. **Peter A. Spellman** has joined Technical Maintenance Products, Inc. in the position of Sales Engineer. MARRIAGE: **Thomas Kenny McGill** to Jane Henricks-son. BIRTH: To **Paul J. Nicoletti** and wife Paula, a son, Peter Anthony.

'70

**Robert C. Seiger, Jr.**



**Brendan P. Duffy** took part in a series of telethons during which some 1,800 alumni were asked to participate in the college's Annual Fund. **Lt. Walter J. Boyle**, U.S.M.C. is presently stationed at Yuma, Arizona. **James F. Graham**, chief financial officer of Rosemont College served as a resource panelist speaking on "Co-operative purchasing among private schools" at the 57th annual meeting of the American Association of School Business Officials. **Robert C. Seiger, Jr.** has been elected a marketing officer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. MARRIAGES: **Lt. Walter J. Boyle**, U.S.M.C. to Virginia Rose Murphy; **Guy Antony Roman, Jr.**, to Darlene Mary Allia.

'71

**James J. Biwald** has completed his eight weeks of basic training at the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, Ft. Polk, La. **John Sharkey** was appointed to the post of assistant registrar in student registration and record processing at the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science. MARRIAGES: **Paul Mausby Herr** to Barbara Anne D'Amato; **Michael Alexander** to Jean Ann Sarnowski.

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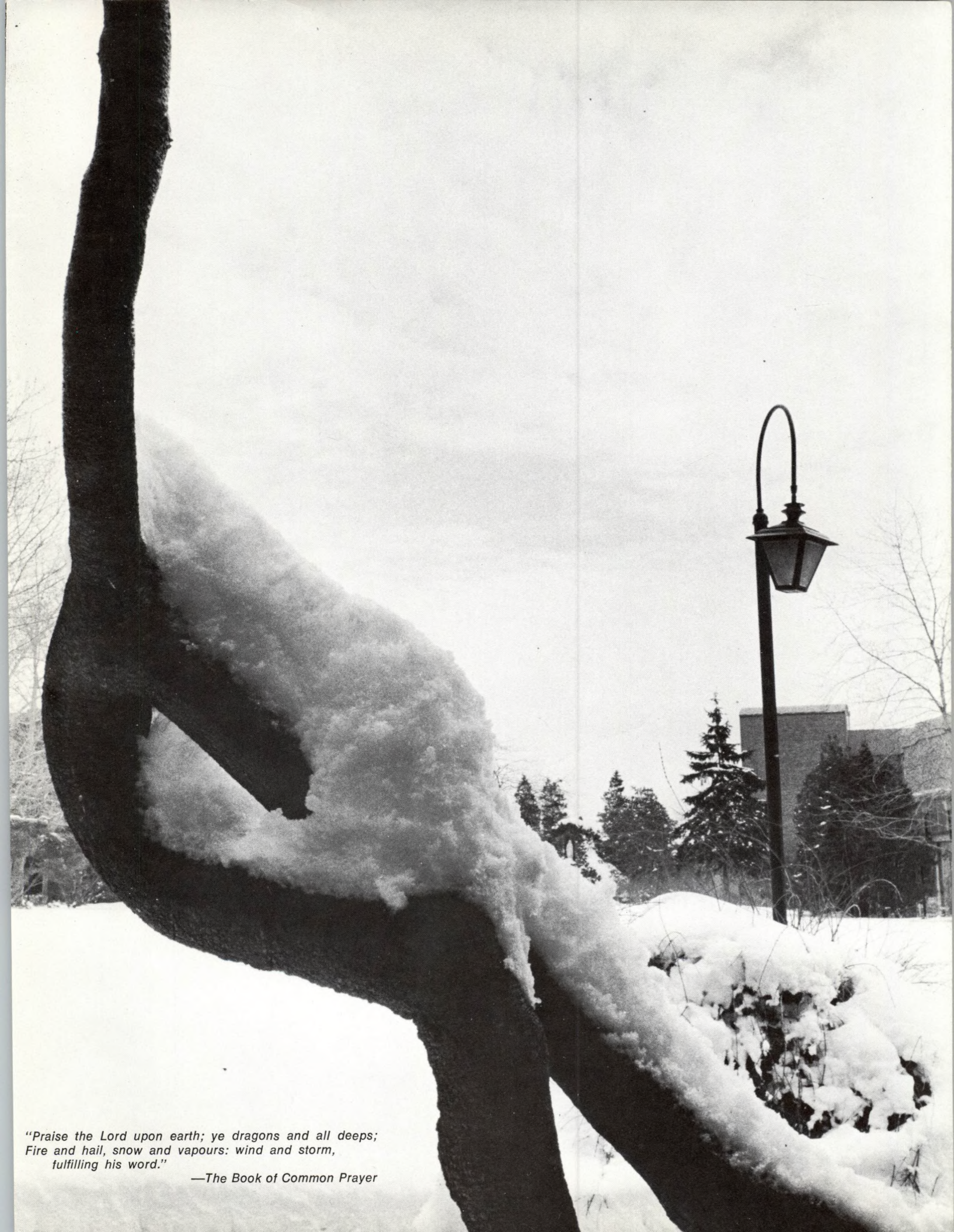
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fulfilling his word."*

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